UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26373
29 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to resolutions 771 and 780 (1992).

The Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 has been attempting, in the context of its mandate, to examine and analyse information relating to grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, to uncover and establish evidence at mass grave sites in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) in Croatia.

It is of particular importance to the work of the Commission to excavate, inter alia, a site at Ovcara in the vicinity of Vukovar in Sector East of the UNPAs. The Government of the Netherlands has offered to provide an armed military engineer unit of up to 50 personnel which would be required to assist in the excavation. This offer is being made free of cost to the United Nations.

I believe that this task could best be carried out by including the unit, on a temporary basis, in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). This would involve the temporary expansion of the Force by a further 50 military personnel, at no additional cost.

It is intended that the additional elements of the Force would be deployed in the area for a period of 10 weeks starting 1 September, subject to the extension of the mandate of UNPROFOR which currently expires on 30 September. I would proceed on this basis, subject to the concurrence of the members of the Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-47434 (E) 290893 290893

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26374
29 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 20 August 1993 (S/26373) referring to Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992). The members agree with your suggestion to accept the offer of the Government of the Netherlands to provide free of cost to the United Nations a 50-person engineering unit to assist in the excavation of a mass grave site at Ovcara near Vukovar, in the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia (UNPAs), in the context of the work of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992). They note the information contained in the letter, and agree with the proposal contained therein.

The members understand that UNPROFOR's connection with the engineering unit will be the provision of administrative and logistic support and protection.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

93-47440 (E) 290893 290893

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26375
29 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your report of 17 August 1993 (S/26317) pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 814 (1993) concerning the action taken to implement that resolution, in particular recommendations for the establishment of Somali police forces, and on the progress achieved in accomplishing the objectives set out in the resolution. The members of the Security Council have taken note of your report, for which they have expressed their gratitude to you.

The members of the Council intend to study the report carefully and review its content, as well as your observations, as a basis for a possible course of action in the near future.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

93-47446 (E) 290893 290893

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26376
28 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Council have been kept informed of the latest developments regarding the implementation of the Cotonou Peace Accord on Liberia.

In this connection I wish to inform you that the Council would support the establishment by the United Nations of a voluntary trust fund for Liberia to finance the implementation of the Cotonou Accord, including deployment of ECOMOG peace-keeping troops, demobilization of combatants, elections and humanitarian assistance, as called for by the Summit of the Economic Community of West African States at its meeting held in Cotonou on 22 to 24 July 1993.

On behalf of the members of the Council I look forward to being informed of progress in this regard.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

93-47378 (E) 280893 290893

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26377
30 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to the continuing violations of relevant Security Council resolutions by the Serbian insurgents in the Republic of Croatia, as well as to the deployment of Serbian troops from Serbia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, I have the honour to present pertinent information as well as the position of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

According to the findings of the delegation of the Republic of Croatia for negotiations with local Serbian authorities which were presented to the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in July and August of this year, Serbian insurgent forces in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and "pink zones" in the Republic of Croatia were reinforced in men and military equipment from the territories of Serbia and the Serbian-controlled regions in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These units were deployed in the areas of norther Dalmatia, Lika, and partly in Banija and Kordun.

The newly arrived enemy forces consisted of the following:

- A battalion (approximately 600 fully equipped men reinforced with artillery) from the "2nd Krajina corps" of the "Republika Srpska army" which arrived in the area of Benkovac from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the middle of July. This battalion was recently joined by another battalion in the same area;

- During the same time period, groups of volunteers from Serbia, numbering approximately 1,300 to 1,500 soldiers, arrived on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, especially in the area of northern Dalmatia, and were sent directly to the front lines;

- 150 to 200 officers and junior officers from the army of Yugoslavia are deployed in the so-called "15th Lika Corps" and the "7th Knin Corps" of the illegal Serbian armed forces on Croatian territory;

- One battalion of the so-called "First Krajina Corps" from the Serbian-controlled region of Bosnia is on Croatian territory and is facing the Muslim- and Croat-populated region of Cazinska Krajina in western Bosnia;

- One brigade of Serbs from the Serbian-controlled region of Bosnia has crossed the Sava River on to the territory of the Republic of Croatia, where they occasionally invade the area of Western Slavonia in Croatia.

On the basis of these and other data in our possession, we estimate that some 6,000-7,000 armed men, along with artillery and one armoured battalion (40 tanks), have infiltrated the UNPAs in the Republic of Croatia from Serbia and Serbian-controlled regions of Bosnia. This intensified militarization in the UNPAs, Sectors North and South, is an indication of possible increased military activities which are being planned in Serbian political and military centres. This is further confirmed by the evacuation of civilians from certain Serbian-occupied regions of Croatia in order to create favourable conditions for military action.

Acts of armed aggression by Serbian insurgents and paramilitary units, operating in the Republic of Croatia, have intensified. The following is a chronological report of recent shelling of Croatian towns by Serbian insurgents:

23 August 1993: the towns of Vlajici, Kasic, Lakici, Novigrad, Gornji Planjani, Vodice, Kljuc, Dugeci, Islam Grcki, Posedarije, as well as the Maslenica bridge and Zemunik airport, were shelled;

24 August: the towns of Pavlici, Modruski Sabljaci, Josipdol, Unesic, Posedarije, Vlajici, Drinovci, Cavoglave, Nova Glava, Prkos, Suhovare, Senj, Smokovic, Donji Zemunik, Kasic, Drvenjak, Buzovi, Dubravice, Seline, Bila Vlaka, Stankovci, as well as the Maslenica bridge and Zemunik airport, were shelled;

25 August: the towns of Ivanovac, Komletinci, Ivanovac, Slana, Novigrad, Kasic, Otocac, Dubravice, Prispo, Jasenice, Islam Grcki, Rovanjska, Potravlje, as well as the police station in Pakrac and the Maslenica bridge, were shelled;

26 August: the towns of Ivanovac, Tvdjavica, Lipik, Novigrad, Kulusici, Nova Glava, Bristane, Dubravice, Plana, Stankovci, Jovici, Kasic, Gajine, Podgradina, Posedarje, Biograd, as well as the city of Zadar and the Maslenica bridge, were shelled;

27 August: the towns of Tvrdavica, Vurot, Sikovo, Nova Glava, Prkos, Filip Jakov, Veli Vrh, Posedarje Vrana, Smrdelj, Biograd, Donji Zemunik, Podgradina, Galpovac, Stankovci, as well as the city of Zadar, Zemunik airport and the Maslenica bridge, were shelled.

In the Serb rocket and tank attack of 26 August on Biograd and the ancient city of Zadar, two civilians were killed.

These acts by Serbian insurgents operating in the Republic of Croatia, as well as the arrival of armed units from Serbia and Serbian-controlled areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, represent gross violations of Security Council resolutions 724 (1991), 740 (1992), 752 (1992), 762 (1992), 779 (1992), 802 (1993) and 847 (1993), in which, inter alia, the Council called for the disbanding and disarming of paramilitary formations in the UNPAs.

The above-mentioned acts demonstrate the unwillingness of the local Serbian authorities to resolve outstanding problems through discussions and represent direct attacks against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia, a State Member of the United Nations. Therefore, these violations of internationally accepted norms of behaviour call for the strongest possible condemnation by the world community. They also make it all the more apparent that the United Nations and the United Nations Protection Force on the territory of the Republic of Croatia need to take stronger and more resolute action in the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26378
30 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, the letter from Dr. Pero Franjic, Diocesan Vicar for Displaced Persons and Refugees, written in the name of the Vrhbosanski Archdiocesan Ordinariate. The enclosed letter contains important data about extermination of Catholics in some major regions of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is the firm belief of the Croatian Government that the tragic situation that is endangering Catholics in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina raises questions that deserve the full attention of the international community and require appropriate action by the Security Council.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

Annex

VRHBOSANSKI ARCHDIOCESAN ORDINARIATE
VICARAGE FOR DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES
Kaptol 29, Tel.: (041) 275-605, Fax: 275-695
41000 Z A G R E B

Ref.: V-411a/93; Zagreb, 18 August 1993

EXTERMINATION OF CATHOLICS IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF VRHBOSNA - SARAJEVO

PRELIMINARY NOTES

It is nearly three years now that the war in former Yugoslavia has been raging. The initial reports moved many people. What followed suit were protests and humanitarian actions. The world showed a lot of sympathy for the Bosnian population, especially for Muslims who were real victims at the time. However, few reports on the plight of Bosnian Catholics were circulating. The succeeding detailed information is designed for well-meaning readers and we hope that it will appeal to their conscience. The world and the Catholic Church should do something without any delay to prevent further extermination of this once flourishing local church at the end of the 10th century.

I. The pre-war situation before 1992

Before the war in Bosnia, which started in April 1992, the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna - Sarajevo was the most prosperous archdiocese in the former Yugoslavia.

1. In the church province of Bosnia-Herzegovina (together with the Dioceses of Mostar and Banja Luka) the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna - Sarajevo was the biggest and had 528,422 Catholics who lived in 13 Deaneries or 144 parishes. Its 204 ordained priests, together with the Franciscans from the "Bosnia Argentea" Province (with more than 240 Fathers), worked closely with their own people, but were also active in other Croatian dioceses, many of them abroad,, especially in Germany. There were also 4-5 Jesuit Fathers and 3-4 Dominicans. Sarajevo had two High Schools of Theology, one for priests with 65-70 students, the other for Franciscans with 75-85 students. In the town of Visoko the Franciscans had a grammar-school and a seminary (with about 90 priest candidates). The seminary attendants of the the Archdiocese attended courses in the Zadar Grammar-School (62 candidates).

2. Many ordained sisters were very active within the Archdiocese. They held 3 provincial homes: those of St.Vincent, the Franciscans and the Servants of the Child Jesus. Their number was 335. In addition to it, the Archdiocese had 5 other Congregations with about 150 ordained sisters. Together they had 24 convents. They were engaged in pastoral work in parishes, hospitals, old people's homes and in recent years (after the fall of communism) in schools as teachers of religion.

3. The Bosnian Catholic youth used to like working outside the Archdiocese as priest candidates and ordained fathers. There is hardly a diocese or a monastery in Croatia where they cannot be found. It can be partly explained by the fact that our Catholics tend to have large families in which more brothers and sisters opt for the spiritual profession.

/...

4. After World War 2, in spite of the big pressure exerted on us by the communist regime, we managed (although with foreign help) to renew all our sacred buildings, but most of them were newly built. It is worth noting that the Archbishops of Sarajevo formed 38 parishes after World War 2 and at least 15 were planned for the immediate future.

5. The Archdiocese did not comprise any major historic monuments (because they had all been destroyed by Turks during 450 years of their rule), with the exception of 7 Franciscan cloisters containing a lot of treasures from our history: archives, libraries, church inventories, etc. All this property is now seriously endangered.

II. The Serbian aggression and devastation

In April 1992 Serbs started an aggression against Bosnia under the pretext that they were endangered by Croats and Muslims. This aggression had a clear-cut plan: to perform the "ethnic cleansing" on the occupied territories, which means expelling or killing all Croats and Muslims with an aim to have Serbs as the only survivors there. The world has learnt a lot about the brutality of the practice through mass media. The final results for the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna - Sarajevo are disastrous, as shown by the statistics below.

III. The new Muslim aggression against Bosnian Catholics

Considering the fact that Serbs have occupied 70% of the Bosnian territory (mostly the parts populated by Muslims), they have performed there complete ethnic cleansing. About a half of Muslims fled to the West and the other half remained in the Bosnian "free" zones". Initially they were defending these zones together with Croats, although they were always extremely suspicious in relation to the Catholic Croats. Their fundamentalist zeal and awareness of being deprived of too much territory were the motives behind their decision to start a fierce and open attack on the areas of Catholic Croats. Unfortunately, the western media bring scarce reports on it and it is often argued that Muslims are endangered by Croats. However, the succeeding statistics shows a completely different picture.

STATISTICS OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF VRHBOSNA - SARAJEVO

According to data collected by parishes and other official sources, the situation in the Archdiocese of Vrhbosna - Sarajevo is extremely dramatic. We are faced with compulsory extermination practiced by two sides: by Serbs over a period of two years now and, unfortunately, by Muslim this year. We appeal to the conscience of those responsible. We have to raise our voice also because daily reports arriving from Bosnia are extremely biased.

The figures about every deanery show the pre-war number of Catholics and their present lot. The meaning of signs used:

1 = parish taken by Serbs and "ethnically cleansed"
2 = parish partly taken by Serbs or under continuous attack
3 = parish taken by Muslims, Catholics expelled
4 = parish under continuous Muslim attack or exposed to harassment, making any normal life impossible.

A. Deaneries in Northern Bosnia

I. D e r v e n t a Deanery

1. Bijelo Brdo 1	2,191
2. Bosanski Brod 1	4,780
3. Bukovica 1	1,250
4. Brusnica 1	1,350
5. Cer 1	2,950
6. Derventa 1	8,380
7. Foča 1	3,990
8. Gornja M Sijekovac 1	1,792
9. Kolibe 1	1,950
10. Koraće 1	3,258
11. Kulina	950
12. Plehan 1	8,120
13. Novo Selo 1	3,050
14. Veliki Prnjavor - Sočanica 1	1,750
15. Žeravac 1	2,720
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	48,481

II. D o b o r Deanery

16. Čardak 1	3,264
17. Donja Tremošnica 1	2,732
18. Garevac 1	2,943
19. Gradačac 1	1,990
20. Gornja Stubica 1	7,530
21. Gornja Tremošnica 1	2,250
22. Modriča 1	3,532
23. Odžak 1	2,945
24. Pećnik 1	2,350
25. Posavska Mahala 1	1,508
26. Potočani 1	4,523
27. Srednja Slatina 1	993
28. Svilaj 1	4,215
29. Turić 1	1,690
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	42,465

Both Deaneries were occupied by Serbs last year and completely "cleansed". No Catholics have stayed behind, although they were a majority population there. Most of them now live in Croatia, many also abroad. The Catholic priests and ordained brothers and sisters have also left with them.

/...

III. Bosanski Šamac Deanery

30. Bosanski Šamac 1	1,290
31. Domaljevac 2	5,920
32. Hrvatska Tišina 1	5,982
33. Kopanice 1 2	1,390
34. Oštra Luka-Bok 2	7,350
35. Prud 1	1,987
36. Tolisa 2	13,850
37. Vidovice 1 2	2,797
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	40,566

Serbs have occupied parishes Nos. 30, 32, 33, 35 and 37 and expelled their population. However, parishes Nos. 31, 34 and 36 have been partly liberated. But the civilians cannot survive there. Parishes Nos. 31, 34 and 36 have not yet been occupied, but about 10,000 Catholics have fled from as a result of continuous attacks. 17,120 Catholics are still there and try to defend their territory. They are accompanied by 3 parish priests, 3 chaplains and 5 Franciscans in the Tolisa Monastery. Others had to flee together with their flock.

IV. Brčko Deanery

38. Bijeljina 1	810
39. Boće 2	2,950
40. Brčko 1	2,486
41. Dubrave 2	7,962
42. Gorice 1	1,952
43. Krepšić 1	913
44. Poljaci 2	2,212
45. Ulice1 1	5,350
46. Zovik 2	3,860
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	28,495

The parishes Nos. 38, 40, 42, 43 and 45 have been occupied by Serbs and "ethnically cleansed". Parishes Nos. 39, 41, 44 and 46 are on the front-line and partly occupied by Serbs. 8,500 Catholics have fled from the territory and only 8,474 with 6 priests left behind.

B. Deaneries in Central Bosnia

V. T u z l a Deanery

47. Breške	4,980
48. Dragunja	2,995
49. Drijenča	1,984
50. Lukavac	3,238
51. Morančani	4,250
52. Par Selo	2,110
53. Tuzla	9,917
54. Šikara	4,210
55. Špionica	3,425
56. Živinice	3,972
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	41,081

These Catholics are a minority among Muslims whose territory has been partly occupied by Serbs and is exposed to continuous attacks. That is why about 15,000 Catholics have abandoned the area. All priests and chaplains have remained with their flock.

Due to the conflict between Croats and Muslims in other parts of the country, the situation here is also highly dramatic. It is feared that an explosion may be imminent.

VI. U s o r a Deanery

57. Bežlja 1	3,010
58. Doboj 1	4,172
59. Gornja Komušina 1	1,810
60. Jelah 2	1,995
61. Komušina 1	3,315
62. Sivša 2	7,850
63. Teslić 1	2,950
64. Ularice 2	1,816
65. Žabljak 2	1,793
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	28,711

Parishes Nos. 57, 58, 59 and 63 have been occupied by Serbs and the Catholics have been expelled. Parishes Nos. 60, 63, 64 and 65 are on the front-line and even occupied to a certain extent. About 6,000 Catholics have fled and only 7,454 stayed there together with 4 parish priests and 2 chaplains. In spite of occupation, the parish priest Pero Tunjić has stayed in Teslić for a very small group of Catholics.

VII. Žepče Deanery

66. Crkvica 3	5,650
67. Čajdraš 3	1,660
68. Globarice 4	810
69. Klopče 3	1,450
70. Lovnica 3	1,020
71. Lug - Brankovići 4	1,950
72. Maglaj 3	1,510
73. Novi Šeher 4	6,950
74. Osova 4	4,511
75. Radunice 4	813
76. Zavidovići 3	4,110
77. Zenica sv. Ilija 3	7,600
78. Zenica sv. Josip 3	8,200
79. Žepče 4	6,380
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	52,614

None of these parishes have been occupied by Serbs. However, all proposed divisions of territories among three peoples in Bosnia, i.e. Muslims, Croats and Serbs, assign this area to Muslims. That is why in recent months Muslims have taken all positions in the district city of Zenica and started expelling Croats on a massive scale from parishes Nos. 66, 67, 69, 70, 76, 77, 78 (a total of 29,690 Catholics). About 10,000 Catholics have fled. Parishes Nos. 70 and 72 have been occupied by the Muslim militia, as if they were their own territory. Muslim even force Catholics to fight other Croats in Central Bosnia. Other Catholics in parishes Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 78 are completely surrounded and exposed to continuous attacks. Alone in July 152 Catholic defenders plus 120 civilians were killed. About 5,000 people have fled from this "cauldron". It is feared that Muslims will soon occupy the entire area. All priests are still there with their flock.

C. Deaneries in Southwestern Bosnia

VIII. Travnik Deanery

80. Brajkovići 3	6,350
81. Bučići 4	2,850
82. Dolac 3	4,030
83. Guča Gora 3	4,632
84. Korićani 1	893
85. Nova Bila 4	4,780
86. Novi Travnik 4	4,070
87. Ovčarevo 3	5,198
88. Pećine 3	3,754
89. Potkraj 1	1,991
90. Rankovići 4	2,995

91. Rostovo 3	850
92. Travnik 3	2,993
93. Turbe 1	1,640
94. Vitez 4	12,123
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	59,149

According to all international plans and combinations, this territory should remain "Croatian". However, from the very beginning of the war many expelled Muslims arrived in this area and completely changed its demographic picture. Parishes Nos. 84, 89 and 93 have been taken by Serbs. In the beginning Croats and Muslims were jointly defending this area, but tensions started in spring this year and both the newly arrived and indigenous Muslims fiercely attacked the Catholic Croats. They have succeeding in conquering the bulk of the territory from which they have expelled all Catholics, who were forced to escape to Croatia through the Serbian-held territory. These are parishes Nos. 80, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91 and 92. Special damage has been inflicted to the Franciscan Guča Gora Monastery which contained an archive, a museum, and a library. Muslims looted the place and then set fire on it. Similar acts were committed in other occupied parishes. The rest of the parishes are exposed to continuous attacks and it is feared that Catholics are going to lose everything. Sizeable groups of people of about 8,000 have already fled the area. There are still 10 priests doing their duty in the Deanery.

XI. B u g o j n o Deanery

95. Bugojno 3	17,200
96. Bistrica 3	1,995
97. Dobretići 1	6,150
98. Glavice 3	1,245
99. Gornji Vakuf 4	7,980
100. Kandija 3	1,990
101. Otinovci - Kures 1	2,150
102. Podmilačje 1	8,910
103. Rastičevo 1	569
104. Potkraj 1	2,968
105. Suho Polje 1	1,577
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	52,734

In this area, too, the Catholic Croats were a majority population before the war, but the newly arrived Muslims pushed them to the second place. Serbs have occupied and ethnically cleansed the parishes Nos. 97, 101, 102, 103 and 105. In July this year fighting broke out between Croats and Muslims. In 20 days Muslims occupied nearly the whole area and expelled Catholics to the effect that now the parishes Nos. 95, 96, 98, 100 and 104 are occupied by them. The only remaining parish of Gornji Vakuf was heavily contested and then fell into the Muslim hands. Priests have been expelled, some of them, together with ordained sisters, detained.

X. K r a l j e v a S u t j e s k a Deanery

106. Breza 3	910
107. Borovica 4	1,511
108. Haljinići 3	2,650
109. Jelaške 3	959
110. Kakanj 3	7,935
111. Kraljeva Sutjeska 3	12,650
112. Olovo 3	,790
113. Vareš 4	7,520
114. Vijaka 4	1,386
115. Vukanovići 3	,910
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	37,221

Except for the town of Vareš, Muslims had a majority before the war. As fighting with Croats broke out in other, here, too, Muslims turned fanatic and occupied almost all parishes (except Vareš and too small ones in mountains). Most Catholics have been expelled and a group of refugees moved to the outskirts of Vareš where they live in total isolation. Smaller groups have fled to Croatia. In the occupied parishes there are still a number of priests and Franciscan monks in the Kraljeva Sutjeska Monastery. We are extremely worried about them and the historic documents kept in the monastery. Some 11,000 Catholics have fled from the parish.

XI. K r e š e v o Deanery

116. Banbrdo 4	3,275
117. Brestovsko 4	3,205
118. Busovača 4	10,260
119. Deževice 3	1,230
120. Gromiljak 4	2,210
121. Fojnica 3	7,150
122. Kiseljak 4	5,990
123. Kreševo 4	5,750
124. Visoko 3	1,170
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	40,240

Before the war Croats made a majority of population in this area. Troubles with Muslims started a year ago. In recent fighting they have brought under their control the parishes Nos. 119, 121 and 124 plus a series of villages of the rest of parishes. Due to continuous attacks about 7,000 Catholics have fled the area and wound up in Croatia. Fathers have stayed in the Franciscan Monastery of Fojnica. Little information is reaching us about them and the costly inventory of the monastery, so important for our history.

XII. R a m a Deanery

125. Doljani 3	1,461
126. Gračac 4	2,120
127. Obri 3	1.960
128. Podhum 3	2,360
129. Prozor 4	4,350
130. Rama - Šćit 4	4,300
131. Rumboci 4	2,350
132. Solakova Kula 3	1,059
133. Uzdol 4	1,965
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	21,925

In a part of this area Moslems used to be a majority and were always reserved towards Catholics. Here, too, conflicts escalated in the wake of troubles arisen elsewhere. Muslims have not only occupied the parishes Nos. 127, 128 and 132, but also killed many people. In the parish of Doljani they committed a terrible massacre, which was also reported by UN troops. 40-50 people were brutally slaughtered and the parish church was razed to the ground. 200 people are missing and feared dead. Muslims go on attacking other parishes almost incessantly. That is why about 7,500 people have fled from this deanery. All priests have stayed with their flock, with the exception of the mentioned occupied parishes.

D. S a r a j e v o Deanery

134. SA - Briješće 2, 4	950
135. Čemerno 1	1,520
136. Goražde 1	480
137. Ilijaš 1	1,710
138. Pale 1	395
139. SA - Cathedral 2, 4	4,920
140. SA - Holy Trinity 2, 4	7,530
141. SA - St. Ignatius 1	1,290
142. SA - St. Joseph 2, 4	4,250
143. SA - Stup 2, 4	10,930
144. Tarčin 3	835
Number of Catholics in the Deanery	34,810

The smaller parishes in the surrounding of Sarajevo (Nos. 136, 137 and 139) plus the parish No. 142 and for the most part the parish No. 144 in the city area have been occupied by Serbs. The parish No. 144 is situated 20 km away from the city. Other parishes in the city have been undergoing a real tragedy in the past two years. Hundreds of Catholics have lost their lives during the attacks on the city, many defenders have been killed. These 5 parishes in the city with 29,870 Catholics and together with other inhabitants of the capital have been living for months in encirclement. As a result, about 12,000 Catholics have left the city and fled to the West.

Neither of our High Schools of Theology has been reopened. The Franciscan High School of Theology is occupied by Serbs, together with its complete inventory and library, whereas the other High School although not in Serbian hands, is badly damaged. The Pilgrimage Church in Stup has been damaged in fire; St. Vincent Church has been turned to ruins in shelling. The ordained sisters have been left without 5 convents (occupied by Serbs). Other church buildings: the Bishop's Palace, cloisters, parish churches and buildings are in a very poor state suggesting ruins. To enable the priest candidates to continue their studies, we have been forced to resettle both High Schools of Theology: the Franciscan school in Zagreb and the Diocesan school in the Bol Dominican Monastery in Dalmatia. The Archbishop of Sarajevo together with 20 priests and 43 nuns have stayed in Sarajevo to attend to the endangered people.

In the capital of Sarajevo the Catholics (in the a/m 5 parishes) were always very loyal to the Bosnian Government (mostly composed of Muslims) and ardently defended the city. Hundreds of them have dearly paid for it with their own blood. Recently, however, hatred against Catholic Croats is on the rise and all of a sudden they are being held guilty for everything. In most cases they are losing their positions and jobs. Many have been even driven out of their own flats. It is only the reputation and the courage of the Archbishop of Sarajevo, Monsignor Vinko Puljić, that have so far averted an open assault on Catholics. It is feared, however, that it may soon happen. The parish of Turčin is now completely in Muslim hands.

There is one more thing we want to point out. The rising interest of the world in the plight of Sarajevo is accompanied by a diminishing interest in other places, especially those occupied by Muslims in recent months. The public knows little or nothing about what is going on there. Human beings also live in these places, just as they live in Sarajevo, and concern should also be shown for them. Unfortunately, the Archbishop of Sarajevo, the Caritas representatives and other humanitarian organizations are denied by Muslims any access to these places which thus remain a taboo for us and for the public in general.

Present consequences of the war in Bosnia

1. The number of Catholics before the war	528,492
2. of whom "ethnically cleansed" by Serbs	155,040
3. of whom expelled so far by Muslims	128,434
4. fled for their lives from "free" areas due to attacks	104,000
5. currently exposed to extreme hardships in the Archdiocese	141,018
6. The pre-war number of parishes within the Archdiocese	144
7. Number of parishes occupied by Serbs	56
8. Number of parishes occupied so far by Muslims	34
9. Number of parishes considered "free" as of 18 August 1993	54

There is no "free" parish in which Catholics live normally. Worse than that is the fact that they areabandoning their own territories day in, day out, as a result of compulsion or fear for their lives. In this war about 50,000 Catholics have been killed and roughly the same number missing.

Final Note: It will be a real tragedy if now, at the turn of the century, the once so flourishing Catholic archdiocese were to be exterminated by the Orthodox Serbs and the Muslim fanatics. We have decided to inform on it the international public, because mass media are very biased and often superfluous in their reporting. We are not only crying for humanitarian help, but also appealing to the conscience of the world which should not leave us in the lurch and just watch such a vital cell of the church being strangulated.

Dr. Pero Pranjić, Diocesan Vicar
for Displaced Persons and Refugees

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26379
30 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 16 to 23 August 1993.

16 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Jalibah, Khidr, Salman, Busayyah and Ushbayjah.

17 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Samawah, Salman and Jalibah.

At 1310 hours on 17 August 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft penetrated Iraqi airspace flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres. It overflew Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, the area to the south of Diwaniyah, the area to the south of Najaf, Samawah, Jalibah and Khidr. It left at 1458 hours towards the Hafr al-Batin area in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

18 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 44 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Amarah, Samawah, Qurnah, Ushbayjah, Lasaf, Jabayish, Artawi and Salman.

19 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 11,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Dukan and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basra, Qurnah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

20 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Salman, Suq al-Shuyukh, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

21 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,500 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Artawi, Qurnah, Samawah, Shatrah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Khidr and Qal'at Salih.

22 August 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was reported in the region on 22 August 1993.

(b) Southern region: 60 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Ushbayjah, Busayyah, Amarah and Qurnah.

23 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26380
30 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 25 August 1993 from by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the 97th meeting of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 25 August 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to my letter of 5 July 1993 concerning the decisions adopted in the name of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) at its 95th meeting, and I should like once again to draw your attention to decisions adopted in the name of the Committee, on this occasion at its 97th meeting. It is clear from the nature of the decisions in question that the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France are continuing, by prior intent, to impose on the Committee the adoption of decisions aimed at strengthening the unjust embargo imposed on the Iraqi people, particularly as it affects essential civilian and humanitarian areas, with a view to achieving political objectives that bear no relation to the resolutions of the Security Council or the Charter of the United Nations.

Some examples of the requests rejected by these three representatives at the meeting in question are set forth hereunder for purposes of illustration.

1. The representative of the United States objected to a request for the export to Iraq of 4,000 bags of shellac for painting school desks and blackboards. When the representative of Morocco drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the item was important for schools and was a finished product, the United States representative maintained his objection on the grounds that no essential humanitarian need was involved. The objection to this request requires no comment. It is inconceivable that the letter and spirit of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, or even the resolutions of the Security Council, should prohibit the importation by Iraq of civilian items that make a direct contribution to the essential process of educating hundreds of thousands of children and young persons in Iraqi schools and other educational institutions.

2. The representative of the United Kingdom objected to the export to Iraq of 130 tons of printing inks for the Ministry of Education on the grounds that the items were non-essential. The representative of Brazil commented that the inks would go to the Ministry of Education; the representative of New Zealand stated that the request should be approved since the Committee had approved similar requests in the past; and the representative of Morocco stated that inks were an essential product. The United States representative nevertheless called for precedents not to be invoked. Inks are a finished product used for those books and other publications that are fundamental to ensuring the right to education and the acquisition of knowledge and culture that is guaranteed under the prescriptions of religious law and by the covenants on human rights. That is a basic right of the people of Iraq, which brought writing to mankind and whose culture and civilization go back more than 6,000 years.

3. The United States representative objected to two requests for the export of 100,000 metres of textile piece goods and 50,000 kilograms of raw white yarn on the grounds that they were inputs to the textile industry. These items are humanitarian, civilian items used only for the purpose for which they are imported. The objection of the United States representative demonstrates the tendency to reject or block any request relating to civilian needs of a

humanitarian character so that the cumulative effect of such objections will be to inflict ever greater harm and damage on the Iraqi economy.

4. The representatives of the United Kingdom and France objected to a request for the export of 5,250 cartons of primer paint for vehicles on the grounds that they were for use on private cars; the representatives of France and Japan objected to the export of 58,000 tyres; and the representative of France objected to the export of 3,750 cartons of polyester putty with drier on the grounds given before. The representatives of these countries have persistently objected to all requests for the export of vehicle replacement parts on the grounds that they are intended for private cars. Such a pretext has no legal basis or logical justification that has any connection with the resolutions of the Security Council relating to Iraq. Large segments of the Iraqi people depend on private vehicles for the transport of passengers and goods within and between Iraqi cities, particularly in the difficult circumstances created by the shortage of spare parts in the public transport sector because of the blanket embargo. Objections such as these can only be explained as having the aim of achieving the contrived and dubious political objective of increasing the burden of the embargo on all classes of the Iraqi people.

5. The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom objected to the export of 70 tons of wood glue for use in furnishings for schools and hospitals, and the representative of Djibouti asked that the World Health Organization be consulted. The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom also objected to the export of 64,000 kilograms of glue intended for the same purpose. Objections to the export of items used in the health sector only betray the plan of the United States and the United Kingdom to inflict harm on all classes of the Iraqi people.

I take this opportunity to point out that certain members of the Committee do not take account in their objections of the information provided in the report of Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following his visit to Baghdad from 10 to 17 May 1991, which was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council by his letter of 30 May 1991.

The refusal at this meeting to allow the importation of items of an essential civilian and humanitarian character must demonstrate to you and to the international community the political objectives that characterize the positions taken in the Committee by the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.

The preconcerted political objective that underlies these positions is the desperate attempt to influence the free and independent national will of Iraq and the Iraqi people, although the vacuous and anomalous character of those who pursue this vile political objective has been amply and cogently demonstrated over the three years for which the unjust embargo has been maintained. The Iraqi people strongly condemns the positions taken by the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, and it more than ever holds fast to its free national will. All these governments can do is to reconsider their hostile policies against Iraq and the Iraqi people and desist from using this Committee for their devious purposes.

We call upon the governments of those States members of the Committee that have no political objectives, and they are the majority, to take a firm stand against the conduct of the representatives of the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and to bring an end to a series of decisions that are hostile to the Iraqi people and an affront to the international community and the United Nations.

I request circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26381
30 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you, with great concern, that despite all the measures taken by the world community the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic is continuing. After the capture of the towns of Fizuli and Djebrail and other inhabited locations in the south-west of Azerbaijan, the Armenian army is stepping up its military activities in the direction of the Azerbaijani-Iran frontier.

The situation in the Kubatly district of Azerbaijan has become critical. Units of Armenia's armed forces have half encircled the district from three directions (the Goris district of the Republic of Armenia and the Lachin and Gadrut districts of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenia), using heavy armour, and are attacking the Azerbaijani positions. In the night of 28 August, after fierce and bloody fighting, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia captured the village of Gyulyabir. The village of Basharat in the Kubatly district of Azerbaijan, captured on 27 August, has been completely burned down. The attack by the Armenian army in a southerly direction deep into the territory of Azerbaijan is continuing.

The situation in the Zangelan district of Azerbaijan also remains extremely complex. Throughout the night, inhabited areas in the district came under fire from the territory of the Kafan and Megri districts of Armenia. The main rocket and artillery attack was launched against Shaefly, with heavy destruction and many victims among the peaceful population.

In connection with the continued aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic, I request the Security Council to take the most effective measures to halt the capture of new territories and inhabited areas in Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-47775 (E) 310893 310893 310893

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26382
30 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and above-mentioned statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued on 18 August 1993 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

On 14 August 1993, V. Papazian, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in which he stated that Azerbaijani armed forces had on 13 August 1993 bombarded a number of populated places in the border districts of north-eastern Armenia. These actions by the Azerbaijani side are characterized in the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs as a "futile and myopic policy of drawing Armenia into a large-scale war and through it exacerbating the on-going conflict in the region."

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic totally rejects these accusations as the usual falsifications from the Armenian side and considers it necessary to state the following:

With striking persistence, the Foreign Affairs Department of Armenia has from the beginning attempted to persuade the whole world that Armenia is not involved in the war on Azerbaijani territory.

During that time, however, more than 17 per cent of Azerbaijan's territory has been occupied, the Armenian army has treated the peaceful Azerbaijani population with unheard-of brutality, and as a result of its crimes thousands of citizens of the Republic have been killed and wounded. About 1 million people have become refugees in their own country and more than 500 cities and inhabited places have been occupied. An area of more than 8,600 square kilometres is under occupation. According to very approximate calculations, by 18 August 1993, as a result of the invasion of Azerbaijan by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, the damage to personal property suffered by Azerbaijani citizens in the districts bordering Armenia and the upper part of Karabakh amounted to more than US$ 1 billion. In the Republic as a whole, the dwellings of one fifth of the population, and one third of the industrial and agrarian sectors, have been, to one degree or another, ruined.

These facts completely refute the Armenian claim that local Armenians are carrying out the war in Azerbaijan. The 20,000 Armenians who now inhabit the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, which constitutes only 5 per cent of the territory of Azerbaijan, could not by any effort occupy a number of important districts of the Republic much larger in territory than Nagorny Karabakh itself. Where would the enormous amounts of armaments now being used against the peaceful Azerbaijani population in the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan come from if not Armenia? In Mr. Papazian's letter, the territory seized by the Armenian forces in the Lachin district of Azerbaijan is cynically referred to as a "humanitarian corridor". But through this "corridor" a broad stream of arms, heavily armoured vehicles, ammunition and personnel moves from Armenia to Nagorny Karabakh and the adjoining occupied districts of Azerbaijan. That is why the Armenian side in the Minsk Group negotiations is for the second year stubbornly resisting Azerbaijan's proposal to establish

international control of the Lachin sector of the Armenian-Azerbaijani frontier. If in fact humanitarian aid was arriving by this route, as Erevan claims, Armenia would have no reason to fear such control.

In his statement to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Papazian accuses the Azerbaijani side of imposing a military decision to the conflict, which in the opinion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia jeopardizes the efforts of the CSCE Minsk Group.

But the Minsk process is being blocked by the occupation by Armenian forces of the Lachin, Kelbajar and Agdam districts of Azerbaijan. Between 13 and 18 August 1993 the Armenian armed forces seized 12 villages in the Djebrail and 15 villages in the Fizuli districts of Azerbaijan. The inhabitants of these districts bordering on Iran have abandoned their homes and are moving towards the Iranian frontier. More than 60,000 refugees have now gathered in these districts along the Azerbaijani-Iranian frontier.

All these events took place during the regular meeting of the Minsk Group in Rome, which again failed to make any progress because of the obstructionist position of Armenia and the Armenian community of Nagorny Karabakh.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic believes that the above-stated facts will enable the United Nations Secretary-General to assess properly the letter from the Minster for Foreign Affairs of Armenia. It ill-behoves someone occupying so high a governmental post to engage in such an unseemly task as the purveying of disinformation to such authoritative organizations as the United Nations and its Secretary-General.

Baku, 18 August 1993